

## THE REVOLT IN CHILE.

More Ports Blockaded and a Manifesto  
from President Balmaceda.

SADULLAH PACHA ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Crazed by Misfortune, the Turkish Amb-  
assador at Vienna Tries to  
Strangle Himself.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN LIVERPOOL.

A Tenement House Burned, Creating a  
Panic and Loss of Life.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 16, 1891.—A telegram  
containing further news of the rebellion in Chile  
has just been received here by way of Buenos  
Ayres.

It says that a number of the naval rebels had  
disembarked at Coquimbo, and that the troops  
were trying to surround the insurgents and  
isolate them from loyal districts.

The despatch adds that President Balmace-  
da has issued a manifesto energetically as-  
serting his authority and refuting the insur-  
gent's pretensions.

An unsigned telegraphic despatch from  
Iquique, presumably sent by Lloyd's agent at  
that place, was received here to-day. It says  
that the navy has given notice that it will en-  
force a blockade at Pisagua and Caleta Buena,  
commencing on January 25.

TO STRENGTHEN THE BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET.

LONDON, Jan. 16, 1891.—The *Chronicle*  
in an editorial this morning urges  
the government to strengthen the navy  
in the Pacific so as to guard the British sub-  
jects in Chile. The paper adds that nothing  
should be neglected while the difficulty with  
America and the trouble in the South exist.

NO CIPHER DESPATCHES.

Charles R. Flint sent a cipher message yesterday  
to a firm in Chile and received no reply. After-  
ward he sent the same despatch in English and received  
a prompt answer. This, he says, indicates that  
cipher despatches are forbidden. He has heard  
nothing from the Argentine Republic in four days.

A RASH AMBASSADOR.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE BY SADULLAH PACHA IN  
VIENNA.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

VIENNA, Jan. 16, 1891.—It was announced in this  
city yesterday that Sadullah Pacha, the Turkish  
Ambassador here, was suffering from the effects of  
a fit. It now transpires, however, that the Amba-  
sador attempted to commit suicide in his bath-  
room. It is said that he first tried to strangle him-  
self and that failing in this he then attempted to  
put an end to his life by stopping up all the aper-  
tures in the room and allowing the gas in the  
burners to escape. He was discovered before  
life was extinct and doctors were hastily sum-  
moned. They worked over him for a long time and  
at length succeeded in restoring respiration, but  
were unable to bring the patient back to conscious-  
ness. Although every means known to science is  
being employed in the case it is thought that the  
Ambassador will probably die. The attempt of  
Sadullah Pacha to end his life is believed to be due  
to family troubles, as his wife is suffering from an  
incurable disease and his favorite daughter has be-  
come insane.

FIRE, PANIC AND DEATH.

A LIVERPOOL TENEMENT BURNED BY AN EX-  
PLOSION OF GAS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 16, 1891.—A terrible explosion of  
illuminating gas in the Liverpool road to-day  
caused a house crowded with lodgers to catch fire.  
A panic among the residents followed, during the  
course of which a man and a boy jumped from the  
upper windows, thirty feet from the ground, into  
the street below. They were taken to a neighbor-  
ing hospital in a dying condition. One child is  
known to have been burned to death during the  
conflagration which followed the explosion, and  
other children are reported to the police as  
missing.

LINCOLN IN ENGLAND.

HE DECLINES POSITIVELY TO SAY ANYTHING ON  
THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 16, 1891.—Mr. Jasper P. Brad-  
ley, the United States Consul at this port, at four  
o'clock this morning boarded the North German  
Lloyd steamer *Saale*, having the United States  
Minister, Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, on board. Mr.  
Lincoln received Mr. Bradley in the kindest man-  
ner possible, but refused to be interviewed by any  
one of the number of newspaper representatives  
who had come from many parts of England in the  
hope of getting Mr. Lincoln's views upon several  
points of the Behring Sea dispute.

Mr. Lincoln was in fine health and spirits. He  
landed here at seven o'clock. Thanks to a special  
permit from the British government, sent to the  
customs officials here, Mr. Lincoln's baggage was  
not examined, and entering a special canal rail-  
way carriage which was in waiting here Mr. Lincoln  
was soon on his way to London.

Before Mr. Lincoln landed from the *Saale* the  
German Consul at this port, Herr F. Keller, boarded  
that steamship and presented Mr. Lincoln with the  
cards of the Mayor of Southampton and other  
municipal officials of this city. During her pas-  
sage across the Atlantic the *Saale* experienced four  
days of mild weather. She was afterward delayed  
by head winds.

HE TALKS—BUT SAYS NOTHING.

LONDON, Jan. 16, 1891.—Mr. Lincoln arrived at the  
railway station in this city at ten o'clock this  
morning from Southampton. The staff of the  
American Legation were awaiting his arrival, and  
when he descended from the railway carriage he  
was given a warm welcome. A number of news-  
paper representatives sought to interview Mr. Lin-  
coln in regard to the Behring Sea question, but  
he again refused to say anything bearing upon the  
topic.

Later in the day Mr. Lincoln kindly received an  
Assistant Press reporter at his private residence,  
No. 2 Cromwell House, S. W. Mr. Lincoln said  
that he was unable to discuss any features of the  
Behring Sea complications at present. He said

that he had enjoyed a fine passage across the At-  
lantic and that Mr. Lincoln and the Misses  
Lincoln would remain in Iowa for a month longer  
before taking their departure for England.

From another source the reporter was informed  
that the note from Mr. Blaine, dated December 17,  
was received at the Foreign Office here through the  
British Minister at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote.  
There is no reason to suppose that this means  
of procedure will be changed. The report that  
Mr. Blaine will communicate with Lord Salisbury,  
through Mr. Lincoln, is not confirmed.

IRISH POLITICAL NOTES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

DUBLIN, Jan. 16, 1891.—As a result of the doubts  
as to who is the legal custodian of the funds held  
by the Central Board of the National League  
some of the banks in the south of Ireland on  
which checks have been drawn have refused to  
honor them.

The *Freeman's Journal* to-day says that the state-  
ments made in connection with Mr. Parnell's  
action at the Boulogne conferences are unautho-  
rized. The *Journal* adds that the conferences at  
Boulogne are likely to last for some days.

A despatch from Castiblanco, county Mayo, says  
that the government, as a measure of relief, has  
employed a thousand men about Westport in the  
construction of a railroad. The Board of Guard-  
ians of the same locality have given the tenants  
who are in need of assistance 1,200 tons of seed  
potatoes. It is said that Mr. Balfour's prompt  
action in relieving the suffering poor in the west of  
Ireland has averted many deaths which would have  
occurred from starvation.

Mr. Parnell's supporters in Kilkenny have de-  
cided to present him with an address when he passes  
through that town on his way to Tralee, where he  
is announced to make an address Sunday.

A despatch from Tralee says that the National  
Club of that town has, by a vote of 46 to 39, refused  
to support Mr. Parnell. The club also refused to  
hear Mr. Timothy D. Harrington, M. P., who  
finally addressed a crowd of people from a win-  
dow. The victorious party at the club was headed  
by the priests of the neighborhood. A despatch  
from Mitchelstown states that a crowd of poverty-  
stricken people called upon the Board of Guardians  
of that town asking for relief. The Board, how-  
ever, refused to do anything for the applicants,  
even refusing them assistance from the Zeland-  
Balfour fund.

Archbishop Walsh, of this city, writes to the  
press, saying: "I think it is deplorable if a true  
cannot be kept at the present time, as Mr. Dillon  
suggests, when there is a possibility of a settle-  
ment acceptable to all parties. I am satisfied that  
it is my duty to say nothing to imperil the chances  
of peace and amity."

At a private meeting of the National Committee  
to-day, Mr. Healy in the chair, it was decided to  
form a national federation and to invite  
branches of the National League oppos-  
ing Mr. Parnell to affiliate themselves  
and be controlled by a council of sixty-one  
members. Of these members seventeen are to be  
nominated by the M'Carthyite Parliamentary  
party, twelve by the central body and thirty-two by  
the county organization. A sub-committee was ap-  
pointed to give the project a definite shape.

MR. O'BRIEN'S PROTESTS.

LONDON, Jan. 16, 1891.—Mr. William O'Brien, M.  
P., writes from Paris:—

"I am compelled to protest publicly against the  
unwarrantable use of my name in expressions of  
opinion tending to perpetuate strife in Ireland. I  
am responsible for nothing whatever but my own  
published declarations. I am convinced that the  
country regards with abhorrence every expression  
tending to exasperate feeling and defeating efforts  
to bring about reunion, which Mr. Dillon and I are  
making in the teeth of all sorts of difficulties and  
disseminations."

"If all approach the controversy in the spirit of  
Mr. Morley's speech at Newcastle it is still per-  
fectly possible to save the country from the un-  
imaginable horrors of disaster."

The Irish Register General, in his report on the  
potato crop in Ireland, announces that 780,000 acres  
of potatoes were planted in 1890, as against 787,234  
acres in the preceding year, and that the yield had  
decreased 1,327,193 tons. Of the entire acreage  
786 had been given up to the potatoe known as  
"Champions," and the report adds that the farmers  
placed too much reliance on this variety.

A BERLIN BALL.

SPLENDID FESTIVITIES AT THE LEGATION, WITH  
REPRESENTATIVE AMERICANS PRESENT.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BERLIN, Jan. 16, 1891.—A brilliant ball was given  
yesterday evening by the United States Legation  
here. The affair was a huge success, and was the  
most notable festive assembly of Americans ever  
held in Berlin. A large number of prominent per-  
sons from the United States were present, including  
representatives of the families of ex-Mayor Cooper  
of New York; John Keen, of Elizabeth, N. J.;  
Sydney Everett, of Boston; United States District  
Attorney Keasby, General Swaine, Supreme Court  
Justice Harlan, William Strange, of Paterson;  
Anson Phelps Stokes, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Charles  
Heckscher, Crosby Brown, I. L. Pearson, Edward  
Everett and Philip Lydell.

GERMAN SUGAR TAX.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BERLIN, Jan. 16, 1891.—The committee of the  
Reichstag having the matter in charge has ap-  
proved of the abolition of the sugar tax, provided  
that the bounties are maintained until all the  
countries interested have concurred in their  
abolition.

EUROPE SNOW-BOUND.

BELGIUM AND GERMANY, ROME AND NAPLES,  
UNDER THE SNOW.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 16, 1891.—Advices received here are  
to the effect that the running of trains in Belgium  
and Germany is greatly impeded by the immense  
mass of snow which covers the tracks. Every  
effort is being made to restore railroad traffic to  
its normal condition and even the troops are being  
employed in the work of clearing the different lines.

FREEZING WEATHER IN GERMANY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BERLIN, Jan. 16, 1891.—The freezing weather  
which has again set in is causing much alarm  
among those interested in shipping. The immense  
ice floes in the Elbe render navigation in that  
river extremely dangerous for even the stoutest  
vessels. Several steamships carrying mails started  
from Hamburg this morning, but only succeeded  
in forcing their way to Blankenese, where they are  
stuck fast in the ice. Several other steamers have  
been disabled by the ice and are drifting helplessly  
off Cuxhaven.

SNOW STORM IN ROME.

ROME, Jan. 16, 1891.—Another heavy snow storm  
prevails in this neighborhood.

HEAVY SNOW IN NAPLES.

NAPLES, Jan. 16, 1891.—Several inches of snow  
has already fallen here. There are prospects of a  
heavy snow storm.

FRENCH POLITICS.

NOISY BOULANGISTS BREAK UP A MEETING,  
AND SING THE "CARMAGNONE."

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Jan. 16, 1891.—An effort made to-night  
to hold a revisionist meeting in the Gobelins  
Theatre ended in complete failure. M. Goblet,  
supported by MM. Millerand and Beaupre, was  
the presiding officer. The assembly in the the-  
atre was turbulent throughout owing to the pres-  
ence of a crowd of Boulangists, who conducted  
themselves in a most disorderly manner.

M. Goblet, on rising to speak, was assailed  
with insulting vociferations and finally quitted the  
theatre, after a vain endeavor to obtain a hearing.  
The voices of other speakers who endeavored to

address the meeting were also drowned in the up-  
roar, and finally the noisy assemblage dispersed,  
singing the "Carmagnone."

A DUKE CREMATED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 16, 1891.—The body of the Duke of  
Bedford, who died on Wednesday last, was, accord-  
ing to his expressed desire, cremated to-day.

FRENCH TARIFF INCREASE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Jan. 16, 1891.—The Tariff Committee has  
decided to increase the duties, as proposed by the  
government, on oils and cheeses, with a temporary  
remission of the duty on the raw material for oil  
factories and with drawbacks for stearine and soap  
products.

BRIEF NOTES BY CABLE.

It is announced that Professor Koch is going to  
Egypt.

Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, member of Parliament  
for Northampton, the well known free thinker, is  
seriously ill.

The statement is made that the negotiations be-  
tween England and Italy in regard to Kassala have  
been broken off.

The Paris *Figaro* announces that Lord Salisbury  
will propose to France simply to renew the New-  
foundland modus vivendi, as it is impossible to  
make a treaty before several months have elapsed,  
pending which the excitement in Newfoundland  
will subside.

It is announced that the Porte is about to  
strengthen the Turkish army in Tripoli by the ad-  
dition of 5,000 troops. It is also stated that the  
Porte will regard any attempt on the part of Italy  
to interfere in the affairs of that province as a *casus  
belli*.

Four men were recently arrested in Moscow  
charged with being implicated in frauds in con-  
nection with the Agricultural Bank, by which the  
sum of 4,000,000 rubles were stolen from a large  
number of small farmer depositors. All four of  
the accused persons have been found guilty and  
sentenced to imprisonment in the mines of Siberia.

The Czarevitch was accorded a grand and en-  
thusiastic reception at Lahore, the capital city of  
the Punjab. During his stay in the Punjab the  
Czarevitch visited the historical sacred temple  
known as the Golden Temple, at Amritsar. The  
temple is situated on an island in the middle of a  
reservoir or tank about one hundred and fifty  
paces square. It was constructed in 1581 by Ram  
Das, the fourth spiritual leader of the Sikhs. Ram  
Das gave to the work the name of "Amrita Saran,"  
or "fount of immortality."

BUENOS AYREAN NEWS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 16, 1891.—A large rebel force  
is said to be assembled in the province of Entre  
Rios. The citizens of that province are in a state  
of considerable alarm. The telegraph lines have  
been cut, and the national troops in strong force  
have been sent to suppress the revolutionary out-  
break. The wildest rumors are circulated. Entre  
Rios is a province of the Argentine Republic be-  
tween the Rivers Uruguay and Parana. Its capital  
is Bajada de Santa Fe, having a population of  
about one hundred and fifty thousand.

Financial circles in the Argentine Republic are  
excited at the proposal made by the Argentine gov-  
ernment to tax the deposits of private banks at the  
rate of two per cent per annum.

The American Legation has lodged a protest  
against the government's proposal to tax foreign  
insurance companies at the rate of \$20,000 a year  
for a license fee in addition to requiring a guaran-  
tee deposit of \$200,000.

THE STORY IS DOUBTFUL.

Jose Marti, Consul General for the Argentine Re-  
public in the United States, told me yesterday af-  
ternoon that he had not received any information  
of the reported revolution in the province of Entre  
Rios. He thought that the reports of the rebellion  
had been circulated for speculative purposes, and  
that they were greatly exaggerated, if not false.

Señor Marti further told me that he had authori-  
tative information that no cablegrams telling of  
trouble in Entre Rios had been received by Vi-  
centa G. Quesada, the Argentine Republic's Min-  
ister at Washington.

If there was any trouble, Señor Marti thought, it  
was caused by a revolution of public opinion, led  
by the best people of all parties, against the mal-  
administration and personalism of the government.  
Affairs here, which had been partially corrected  
recently by a union of the best elements of the  
leading parties which was now struggling for a re-  
adjustment of the law.

Before, Señor Marti continued, why it was Buenos  
Ayres versus the Provinces. The city and country  
having settled the differences the pure element  
in politics had secured control of the government,  
although many of the adherents of the corrupt ad-  
ministration still remained in power. Every quar-  
rel, such as the one between the Argentine and  
Chile, frequently in the Republic, only served to  
strengthen good government by the best elements  
of all parties and to weaken corrupt officials.

President Vices President Pellegrini has been at the  
head of affairs.

James E. Ward & Co., C. Carranza & Co., Charles  
E. Flint & Co. and George F. Brown are among the  
largest dealers in New York with the Argentine  
Republic, and none of the firms has received any  
cable information confirming the reports of the  
revolution.

Mr. Dunham, of James E. Ward & Co., told me  
that if the trouble was serious his firm would cer-  
tainly have received a cablegram from its own  
agent in Buenos Ayres unless a censorship is being  
exercised over despatches.

PATENT MEDICINES ABROAD.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

ROME, Jan. 16, 1891.—Complaints are made by the  
representatives of this country of American patent  
medicine firms to the effect that the Italian gov-  
ernment is enforcing the law bearing upon this sub-  
ject in a manner which will virtually prohibit the  
sale in Italy of American patent medicines.

THE SUNDAY HERALD will have an  
article illustrating the recollections of an  
amateur boxer.

HE LEFT TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 16, 1891.—The wealth of Cap-  
tain Joseph B. Thomas, who died on Tuesday, is  
estimated at from \$25,000,000 to \$28,000,000. There  
is great interest in the will which it is understood  
he left, but the document has not yet been filed.

READY FOR SEALING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 16, 1891.—The resident  
owners of sailing vessels are busily at work mak-  
ing preparations for the coming season. A new  
regulation has been introduced, the introduction of  
steam launches in the bays, two of which will be car-  
ried by the schooner *Henry Dennis*. The *Dennis* is  
now at Seattle, but will sail for this port to en-  
gage hunters and receive her steam launches.  
Steamer *Mattie Davis*, which was seized last year,  
and schooner *Helen Blum* are also being fitted out.

COLONIAL FEDERATION.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 16, 1891.—A member of the  
Cabinet stated yesterday that the British govern-  
ment was being approached with a view to the con-  
solidation of the British North American colonies  
into a federation for commercial purposes, with-  
out conflicting with the most favored nation  
clauses of existing treaties. The proposal em-  
braces the suggestion that Great Britain shall give  
to Canada the hegemony of her British North  
American colonies, exclusive of Newfoundland,  
thus transferring to Canada the general manage-  
ment and direction of public affairs in Ottawa,  
in place of the Colonial Office at London having to  
deal directly with each colony.

RECIPROCITY QUESTIONS.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 16, 1891.—The *Empire*, the  
government organ, says:—"The statement pub-  
lished by the Toronto *Mail* to the effect that the  
Dominion government has been requested by the  
imperial government to endeavor to arrange mat-  
ters in dispute between Canada and the United  
States on the basis of a wide measure of com-  
mercial reciprocity is not true. On the contrary, it  
is learned from the very best sources that the Cana-  
dian government has recently been approached by  
the United States government with a view to the  
development of the trade relations between the  
two countries, and that the Canadian government  
has requested the advice of Her Majesty's govern-  
ment on the subject."

## INDIAN RIFLES COME IN SLOWLY.

And Those Surrendered Are Generally Use-  
less Old Relics of Bygone Times.

GENERAL MILLS MAKES SLOWLY.

He May Find It Necessary, However, to  
Use Force to Get Hold of the

Late Hostiles' Weapons.

THE RIFLE ARMY, S. D., Jan. 16, 1891.—A coun-  
cil composed of several hundred friendly and hos-  
tile Indians was held this evening to discuss mat-  
ters relating to the complete settlement of the  
present difficulty. Leading chiefs addressed the  
council and advised the Indians to give up their  
arms without further delay and thus end the mat-  
ter so they can return to their homes.

The young warriors in the hostile camp are still  
very defiant. A gentleman from Deadwood went  
through the camp yesterday evening, taking views  
in different portions of the village. He has lived  
near Indians all his life, but tells me that he had  
never before seen Indians in the sullen mood that  
these are now in. They are not clear through and  
are opposed to submitting to the authority of the  
government. Had it not been for the influence  
of the older Indians the young warriors would  
not now be in their present position with the  
cannon here completely covering them and  
troops all about them.

I predicted a day or two ago that if the Indian  
chiefs were permitted to disarm their own people  
they would attempt all sorts of impositions on  
the authorities. My prediction so far has proved true,  
and an examination of the few guns that have  
already been turned over to the government is a  
sight that is worth seeing.

NO ACCOUNT GUNS.

With but one or two exceptions the guns are  
more dangerous to the person shooting them than  
the person at whom they are aimed. One gun in  
particular, of old English make, is thought to be a  
relic of the battle of Waterloo. Some of the guns  
are broken and probably have not been serviceable  
for many, many years.

When Big Foot was returning after giving up his  
gun, he was met by an agent employed who asked  
him where he had been. Upon being told Big  
Foot was asked in a joking way if he had really  
given up his best gun. He replied by placing his  
finger to the side of his nose and smiling suggest-  
ively.

There is no doubt but that the Indians will use  
every subterfuge rather than give up their rifles,  
and that there is still a probability of trouble if  
the military insist upon disarming them cannot be  
denied. The situation is still a delicate one and  
will need careful handling.

General Mills this morning requested that none  
of the newspaper correspondents or citizens visit  
the hostile camp for at least a day or two. He con-  
sidered it unsafe until the Indians have all been dis-  
armed.

WANT THEM DISARMED.

The progress of the disarming is being carefully  
watched by the citizens of the Dakotas and Ne-  
braska, and they will not be satisfied unless this  
disarmament is made complete. The Indian  
troubles this winter and the "scare" occasioned by  
it during the past two months have done incalcu-  
lable damage to these three States, and their citi-  
zens demand that the government settle all further  
trouble by the most prompt and for all time solu-  
tion. This can only be done by the complete disarm-  
ing of the Indians.

General Mills, of course, is aware of this, and it  
is not surprising that the authorities at Washing-  
ton will disarm the Indians, even if it is necessary  
to whip them into submission before doing so.

Special Agent of the Interior Department, who  
was sent here soon after the beginning of the  
Indian troubles, received orders to-day to proceed  
to Black River Falls, Wis., to assist some of the  
soldiers in the disarming of the Indians. He leaves  
Monday for that point. Mr. Cooper is cool and dis-  
creet and has rendered valuable aid to the military  
authorities during his stay here.

A band of about four hundred and fifty Chey-  
enne Indians—men, women and children—left here  
yesterday for the Nebraska River Agency. These  
Indians are the Chief's people and have lived at  
this agency during the past six years. They have  
been striving for some time to get permission to  
return to their homes in Montana. They were finally  
given the desired permission and left to-day for  
their future home.

Col. Kelly of the Nebraska National Guard  
is here to-day, and has adopted the "Babe of the  
Battlefield," whom he will take home with him. This  
is the child that was found on the "Fountain of  
Blood" during the battle and brought here, being  
christened Maggie K. Naylor, in honor  
of a well known lady of Washington, D. C.

A crowd of old cronies  
I saw a group this afternoon that attracted a great  
deal of attention. In the group were General Carr,  
S. D. Cavalry; Bill, Red Cloud; Nick  
Jenkins, Big Hat, a noted scout; Little Wound  
and Crow Dog. They were old cronies in days long  
gone by, and were talking over old times.

Up to two o'clock the host the courier left with  
this despatch for Black River Falls, less than fifty  
miles have been turned in by the Indians during yester-  
day. The Indian people are secure and at prices that  
are fabulous. Every piece of bead or porce-  
line work is said to be a relic picked up  
on the battlefield. Knives, battle-axes and the like  
demanded in proportion to the supposed value  
of the curiosity. "Tenderfoot" have already pur-  
chased at different times since the battle at least a  
couple of dozen shirts that "Big Foot" was sup-  
posed to have had on at the time he was killed.  
Ghost shirts that Big Foot had on when he was  
killed and now being manufactured and sold by  
wholesale in the towns along the Nebraska river.

CURIOUS SIGNALS IN WYOMING.

CHEYENNE, Jan. 16, 1891.—Mysterious signals  
flash every night from the peak of Big Horn  
Range, within thirty miles of Buffalo. The intelli-  
gence desired to be expressed is conveyed in a  
series of three bright columns that are seen but an in-  
stant. The work is not understood, even by the  
oldest frontiersmen.

A telegram from Buffalo says the people are  
greatly alarmed. That town is on an Indian trail  
and in a valley once called a "hollow battlefield" by  
the reds. Ranchmen have flocked to the place.  
They have equipped militia companies and have  
hired bands of men for the use of citizens.  
There is a company of infantry at Fort McKinney,  
three miles away.

WOMEN RUTHLESSLY SHOT DOWN.

ELAINE GOODALE WRITES ABOUT THE AFFAIR  
AT WOUNDED KNEE CREEK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16, 1891.—The Com-  
missioner of Indian Affairs has received from Elaine  
Goodale, Supervisor of Education, a letter relative  
to the Wounded Knee fight. It says:—  
"The testimony of the survivors of Big Foot's  
band is unanimous on one important point—  
namely, that the Indians did not deliberately plan  
a resistance. The party was not a war party ac-  
cording to their statements, but a party intending  
to visit the agency at the invitation of Red Cloud."  
"The Indians say that many of the men were un-  
armed. When they met the troops they antici-  
pated no trouble. A number of the men had sur-  
rendered their rifles and cartridge belts when one  
of the soldiers fired a shot. This called for a vol-  
ley from the troops and the firing and confusion  
became general."

"I do not credit the statement which has been  
made by some that the women carried arms and  
participated actively in the fight. There may have  
been one or two isolated cases of this kind, but  
there is no doubt that the great majority of the  
women and children, as well as many unarmed  
men and youth, had no thought of anything but  
flight. They were pursued up the ravines and shot  
down indiscriminately by the soldiers. The killing  
of the women and children was in part unavoid-  
able owing to the confusion, but I think there is  
no doubt that it was in many cases deliberate and  
intentional. The Seventh cavalry, Custer's old  
command